The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,213—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1881.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HENZADA, 2,078 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 30th November, 1881, at 4 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any other weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on TUESDAY, 29th November, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on FRIDAY, 2nd December, 1881, at 11 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on THURSDAY, 15th December, 1881.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24th November, 1881.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th of each Month. on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	
Suez	" 360	" 220	" 80	Without Provisions.
Port Said	" 350	" 240	" 90	
Messina	" 500	" 340	" 140	
Naples	" 500	" 340	" 140	
Leghorn	" 500	" 340	" 140	
Genoa	" 500	" 340	" 140	
Marseilles	" 520	" 350	" 145	With Provisions.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

SUMATRA, on THURSDAY, the 1st Dec., 1881.
SINGAPORE, on SUNDAY, the 1st Jan., 1882.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Sept. 8th, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. VORWAERTS.	G. Marussig	2,304	450	9th Dec.
s. s. RELIOS	C. Lazarich	2,000	400	20th Jan. 1882

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	" 375	" 295	" 143 0
To Port Said	" 320	" 255	" 131 0
To Suez	" 300	" 240	" 122 8
To Aden	" 170	" 130	" 66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HUNGARIA, Captain G. STURLI, 1,982 tons, 400-horse power, to sail on the 2nd January, 1882.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1st, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collins.	2,700	400	7th Dec.
RYDAL HALL	G. Lloyd.	2,700	400	21st do.
BYRKE HALL	W. Brand.	2,700	400	8th Jany.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS,

TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Also to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operative Store price for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

HORSES—ARRIVAL OF FRESH BATCH OF EXCELLENT ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES PER S. S. ORIENTAL FROM BUSSORAH.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & CO. present their compliments to their Constituents and the Public in general, and have respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and Third batch of superior HIGH CASTE ARAB and NUZDEE HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Gallowavs, and Ponies, &c., also Arab Donkeys for Stallion, No. 145, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, 24th Nov., 1881.

BOLTON AND CO., RAMPART ROW,

HAVE now unpacked the following moderate priced

Ladies' Dressing Cases	from Rs. 15 to Rs.	75 each
Do. do. Bags	" 35 to "	100 "
Do. do. Writing cases.	" 20 to "	40 "
Gent's Dressing Cases	" 20 to "	40 "
Do. do. Bags	" 35 to "	100 "
Do. Writing Cases	" 25 to "	100 "
Do. Tourist Cases	" 10 to "	25 "
Albums of the latest patterns	" 10 to "	50 "
Photo Frames	" 1 to "	15 "
Do. Leather Cases for Pocket	" 2 to "	10 "
Scrap Books	" 2 to "	15 "
Ivory Hair Brushes in Cases	" 50 to "	125 "
Ladies' Hand Bags	" 5 to "	25 "
Marble Clocks	" 30 to "	100 "
Drawing Room Clocks	" 20 to "	100 "
Leather Portmonies	" 1 to "	10 "
Ivory Tablets	" 3 to "	15 "
Ladies' Work Baskets	" 10 to "	15 "
Do. do. Boxes	" 5 to "	30 "
Blotting Pads	" 2 to "	15 "
Plated Inkstands	" 10 to "	30 "
Office do.	" 1 to "	15 "
Japanned Tin Slides	" 5 to "	30 "
Baby's Cradles	" 15 to "	30 "
Do. Perambulators	" 30 to "	40 "
Toilet Sets	" 8 to "	20 "
Picture Frames	" 2 to "	10 "
Ladies' Opera Glasses	" 30 to "	75 "
Travelling Clocks in Leather Cases	" 25 to "	100 "
Glass Centre Pieces	" 5 to "	30 "
Dessert Sets in variety	" 15 to "	100 "
Glass Claret Jugs &c., &c.,	" 3 to "	6 "

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
—HYDASPES	2284	500	R. Harvey	1st Dec.
s. RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	8th "
— MALWA	2850	500	G. W. Atkinson	15th "
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	22nd "
Extra MONGOLIA	2833	530	W. E. Thompson	24th "
— KASHGAR	2627	450	R. G. Murray	29th "
				1882.
s. GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	5th Jan.
— BOKHARA	2832	500	J. Orman	12th "
s. ROME	5052	1000	G. F. Cates	19th "
— VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	26th "

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to England. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under. THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton, both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1881.
VENETIA	2726 450	A. B. Daniel	2nd Dec.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023 700	J. Babot	16th "
THIBET	2593 400	W. R. Jordan	30th "
			1882.
CATHAY	2983 500	W. M. Robbie	13th Jan.
ASSAM	3033 500	G. W. Brady	27th "

	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
Return Tickets are now issued To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th November, 1881.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. SHEIKH, from LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock. No claims will be admitted unless certified by the Captain.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents for Captain, and Owners, s. s. Sheikh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUBLE-ACTION HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES,

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 5 each, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S SUPARI TOOTH PASTE,

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"EXCELSIOR" TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

SIX PRIZE MEDALS,
VIENNA, 1873; PHILADELPHIA, 1876; PARIS, 1878;
and a Special Concession from the French Government for sale at the Exposition of 1878.

TESTIMONIALS.

DR. JOS. HYRTL, University of Vienna, Austria.—"'Excelsior' I declare to be the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England.—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior,' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

	Cash Prices.
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake cut for Pipes	Rs. 1 2
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long cut for Cigarettes or Pipes	1 4
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100	2 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

SUTTON'S HOME-GROWN FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

JUST imported Overland in fancy air-tight tin cases. These have been packed by a process specially purposed to preserve the power of germination.

FLOWER SEEDS.

A tin containing twelve packets, including the following varieties:—

Sweet Pea.	Nasturtium.	Candytuft.
Mignonette.	Balsam.	Aster, &c., &c.

Cash, Rs. 3-12.

A tin containing eighteen packets, including the following varieties:—

Portulaca.	Linum.	Zinnia.
Sweet Pea.	Nasturtium.	Pansy.
Mignonette.	Balsam.	Aster, &c., &c.

Cash Rs. 5-8.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

A tin containing twenty-four packets, including the following varieties:—

Beans.	Celery.	Mustard.
Beet.	Cauliflower.	Onion.
Broccoli.	Cress.	Parsley.
Cabbage.	Carrot, 2 sorts.	Peas, 3 sorts.
Cucumber.	Lettuce.	Radish, 2 sorts.
	Turnip, &c., &c.)	

Cash Rs. 3-12.

A tin containing forty packets, including the following varieties:—

Beans, French.	Celery.	Parsley.
Beet.	Cress.	Peas, 4 sorts.
Borecole or Kale	Cucumber.	Radish, 2 sorts.
Broccoli, 2 sorts.	Kohl Rabi.	Spinach.
Cabbage, 2 sorts.	Leek.	Turnip, 2 sorts.
Cabbage, Savoy.	Lettuce, 3 sorts.	Vegetable Marrow, &c., &c., &c.
Carrot, 3 sorts.	Mustard.	
Cauliflower.	Onion, 2 sorts.	

Cash Rs. 7-8.

An assortment of the most useful
GARDEN TOOLS,
For use in the Flower or Kitchen Garden.

Special Agents for Messrs. SUTTON'S Home-grown Seeds for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.—SEASON 1881-82.
Under the distinguished patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

MISS EDITH WILSON begs to announce that Miss ELIZA GORDON, Miss KATE THOBURN, Miss ROSE FOOTE, Mr. F. MERER, Mr. G. FOOTE, Mr. A. B. TAPPING and Mr. L. WARD sailed for Bombay on November 23, and that the season will commence on December 24.

Plan of the seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

PROFESSOR JOSEPH COOK, of Boston, who has just completed a course of Lectures in England, is expected to arrive in Bombay about the middle of December. He will DELIVER a SERIES of LECTURES dealing with the RELATIONS of RELIGION and MODERN PHILOSOPHY and SCIENCE, to which the public of Bombay, both European and Native, are invited. Detailed advertisements of the lectures will follow.

WE have THIS DAY COMMENCED BUSINESS as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS.

SLEEMAN & Co.,
1, Military-square. Bombay, 28 November, 1881.

NOTICE.

ATTENTION is invited to the advertisements in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* of the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, for the LOCAL SUPPLY of ARTICLES required annually by the Ordnance Department, Madras Presidency.

S. CHANNER, Colonel,
Inspector-General of Ordnance.

NOTICE NO. A-14/3750 OF 1881-82.

WANTED, MARINE ENGINEERS for the Indian Marine Service. Pay commencing on Rs. 100 and Rations with opportunities of promotion to Rs. 300 through grades of Rs. 125, 175, 200 and 250 and allowances. Further particulars can be learnt on application at the Marine Office.

G. O'B. CAREW, Captain, I. M.,
Superintendent of Marine.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, Nov. 26, 1881.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADJOURNED MEETINGS of the CORPORATION will be held here on SATURDAY the 3rd proximo, as under:—SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING at 3 o'clock p. m.; QUARTERLY and SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS at 4 o'clock p. m.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, & Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 29th November, 1881.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage, one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
ESTABLISHED 1867.
BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street.
LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.
TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Europeans in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including addresses when registered, 2 words. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee required. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, first-class VICTORIA, ex "HARTLEPOOLS." Price, Rs. 1,400. Apply to JOHN FLEMING & Co.

FOR SALE, a good English Ladies saddle, used only 10 months. Price, Rs. 75. Apply to F. W. STEVENS, Malabar-hill.

TO LET, a cool and airy ROOM in the Fort, facing the sea. With board, Rs. 70 per month. Apply to "B. B.," *Bombay Gazette*.

ESPLANADE Mess Tent, opposite to Bandstand. Comfortable accommodation for one Gentleman. Room open to sea-breeze on every side. Terms moderate.

CHOCOLATE Cream, Chocolate Menier, Dragees, Pralines, Nougat, Pestils, Almonds, Jubes, and 20 other kinds of Chocolate Sorets. Bolton & Co.

CRYSTALLIZED Fruits, Apricots, Greengages Cherries, Plums, Assorted Fruits, Pine Apples, Strawberries, Angelica ad Oranges, &c., &c. Bolton & Co.

GAIETY THEATRE.—Immense success; Empress Company; English actress. To-night, the grand play of Shakuntala or the lost Ring. See handbills.

THE SALE of the late M. Roque-Martine's Japanese Curiosities will be continued TO-DAY at 2 p. m., at Messrs. CRAWFORD'S ROOM, commencing with Lot No. 181.

STORES FOR 'XMAS.—CLEARANCE SALE OF WINE MERCHANTS' STOCK—Sherry, Sauternes, Chablis, and Hock, at Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co.'s, on TUESDAY, the 6th December.

CALIFORNIAN Grapes, Apples, Peaches, Pears, Apricots, Greengages and Cherries in Tins, Chicago Corned Beef and Ox Tongues by Libby McNeil,—Cash Stores, W. J. ESSAI, Fort and Market,

FRESH Fish, Pomfrets, Prawns, and Oysters packed in Ice. Fresh Fruits and Vegetables. Apply to Cash Stores, W. J. ESSAI, Fort and Crawford Market.

CHOCOLATE and Chocolate Sweets, Bon Bon Crackers, and an extensive assortmento f choice Confectionery,—Cash Stores, W. J. ESSAI, Fort.

CHRISTMAS Cake orders registered at the Provision Cash Stores, Crawford Market, and at Forbes-street, Fort, by W. J. ESSAI.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT.—COMFORTABLE ROOMS now available. Apply on the premises for terms.

MR. B. DAVIS, Surgeon-Dentist, is now in Bombay, and may be consulted at Taylor's Hotel, Fort. Charges moderate.

MINIATURE BILLIARD TABLES, complete with cues, balls and marking boards, at JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s, 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

E. TAURINES Photographic Establishment opposite Scottish Schools, Byculla, will be re-opened on THURSDAY next, 1st December.

A SALESMAN experienced in PIECE-GOODS business is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT. Good references. Apply C. D., care of this Paper.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 50 perdoz.; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, for an Establishment at Lahore, a good and steady WATCH-MAKER. Salary Rs. 150. Apply with copies of testimonials to "M. M." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CROTONS of different varieties to be exchanged or sold. Apply between 8 and 10 a.m. to DADABHOY MANOCKJEE SETT, Girgaum House, Opposite Portuguese Chapel.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK. Comfortable Phaetons and Tongas can be had from Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona, at a very moderate rate.

SUPERFINE HABANA CIGARS just unpacked. Elcalipe, Rs. 5-8; El Principe de gales, Rs. 5; Cabanasy Conchas, Rs. 4-8. Florde Tabacco Rs. 3-8, per box of 50, at D. MACROPOLO, Bombay.

HINDU CALENDAR (in Gujarati), useful to all. Subscribers within two months from 1st November, 1881, can get for Re. 1-8 in advance. Price, Rs. 2. Care of K. M. M., MUNTAR AKBARA PRESS and MR. JEHANGIR B. KARANI, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY TEMPERANCE LEAGUE—SOIREE, (Vocal and instrumental Music and Readings) in rooms of Y. M. C. A., Apollo-bunder, TUESDAY, 29th November, at 8 p.m. Ice-creams, &c. One Rupee Tickets to be had at Tract Society of the Supdt., Young Men's Room, and at the doors.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TART FRUITS, CHUTNIES, CURRY-STUFFS, INDIAN and CHINA PRESERVES at Pearces, 22, Apollo-street, and 23, Rampart-row.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

HANDSOME PRESENTS FOR LADIES.

Albert Chains.
Bouquet Holders.
Cake Baskets.
Crosses.
Charms.
Demi Suites.
Ear-rings.
Engagement Rings.
Guard Rings.
Necklets.
Gold Bracelets.
Gold Brooches.
Gold Lockets.
Silver Jewellery.
Jewelled Rings.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Church Services.
Hymn Books.
Fans.
Chatelains.
Work Baskets.
Lady's Companions.
Albums.
Inkstands.
Cash Boxes.
Trinket Cases.
Silver and Gold Thimbles.
Envelope Cases.
Perfume Cases.
Jewel Cases.
Silver Card Cases.
Dressing Cases.
Writing Cases.
Dressing Bags.
Hand Mirrors.
Smelling Bottles.
Tea Services.

GENTLEMEN.

Rings.
Meerschaum Pipes.
Cigar Holders.
Cigar Cases.
Cigarette Cases.
Agh-dans.
Cigar Lamps.
Riding Whips.
Field Glasses.
Gold Studs.
Sleeve Links.
Gold Pencil Cases.
Spirit Stands.
Watches.
Photo. Frames.
Silver Snuff Boxes.
Pocket Books.
Courier Bags.
Spirit Flasks.
Carriage Clocks.
Muffineers.
Gold Pencil Cases.
Studs and Links.
Peg Stands.
Silver Pencil Cases.
Dressing Cases.
Dressing Bags.
Writing Cases.
Despatch Boxes.
Army and Navy Cups.
Gold Rings.
Scarf Rings.
Gold Alberts.
Silver Cigar Cases.
Silver Cigarette Cases.

WEDDING GIFTS.

Fruit Stands.
Cellarettes.
Cruet Stands.
Flower Vases.
Porcelain Vases.
Glassware.
Crockeryware.
Tea and Coffee Services.
Ormolu Inkstands.
Photo. Albums.
Card Trays.
Lawn-tennis Sets.
Liqueur Cases.
Dessert Sets.
Peg Trays.
Napkin Rings.
Salt Cellars.
Ice Buckets.
Lamps.
Table Cutlery.
Time Pieces.
Suites of Plate.
Electro-plated Ware.

CHRISTENING GIFTS.

Silver Cups and Mugs.
Silver Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork, Spoon and Mug.
Coral and Bells.
Electro-plated Cups and Mugs.
Electro-plated Fork and Spoon.
Electro-plated Knife, Fork and Spoon.
Electro-plated Bowl and Spoon.
Pearl and Whistles.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS,

ELASTIC, SOFT AND SHRINKLESS.

	Per doz. Rs. as.
Plain Fawn Meirno; a soft & durable Sock	21 0
Superfine Merino, Drab, or Fawn; a most comfortable Sock, soft and shrinkless	23 0
Extra Superfine Merino, Light Drab or Lavendar, perfectly fast colour, thin and elastic	25 0
Superfine Fawn Merino, neat Red, Blue, or Brown Stripes, thin Texture	24 0
Extra Superfine Merino, Fancy Blue and Red Marble Stripes, manufactured from the first Saxony Wool, the most comfortable and perfect Sock	28 0
The same make Plain Brown, Blue Marble Stripes Narrow Dark	28 0
Extra Superfine Drab Merino, neat Stripes, perfectly fast colour	30 0
Fine Drab Merino, with Red, Blue, or White richly embroidered silk clocks	28 0
Fine Derby Ribbed Merino, Plain Brown, very soft and elastic	28 0
Fine Derby Ribbed Cashmere, Plain Shades, soft, elastic & perfect fitting	28 0
Real Scotch Shetland Lamb's Wool, Pure Undyed Yarn, highly recommended for Sportsmen or District wear, a capital Sock for the march	20 0
Stout Hand-Knit Ribbed Socks, in a variety of Shades, recommended for hard wear, per pair	3 8

Our Illustrated Catalogues on application.
CASH DISCOUNT—2 Annas in the Rupee.

HOAR & CO., HOSIERS. BOMBAY.

ASQUITH & LORD

HAVE a large and well-assorted STOCK of NEW HOSIERY, Socks of all kinds suitable for any climate, Under-vests and Drawers from the thinest Silk and Wool to the thickest Shetland Lambs-wool; and Gentlemen proceeding to Europe or to Up-country Stations are politely invited to call and inspect them at the well-known

OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE,
9, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

ROYAL CHARTER.

THE continued PATRONAGE accorded to Messrs. WACHTER & Co. by ROYALTY in England for their CHAMPAGNE, added to the general expressions of satisfaction communicated to them by the English Public, has led Messrs. WACHTER & Co. to adopt for their Brand the words "ROYAL CHARTER," and also to place the "Royal Arms" upon their usual label.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. are Sole Agents for this Champagne in India and Ceylon, and can well recommend Messrs. WACHTER & Co.'s Brand for its excellent quality.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
Price—Credit	Rs. 58-0	Rs. 61-0.
Price—Cash	Rs. 55-8	Rs. 58-8.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

S. ROSE & CO., AGENTS FOR THE MANUFACTURERS BOMBAY.
ICE IN FOUR MINUTES.

CARRE'S IMPROVED PNEUMATIC ICE-MACHINE, WITH DISTRIBUTOR AND NEWCONGELATOR ATTACHED.

The only machine suitable for domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use, and never gets out of order.

Full particulars of the NEW CONGELATOR and Distributor can be had on application to S. ROSE & Co.

Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the agents or to the servants of purchasers.

For use in *Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals*, and on board Ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together, charged with acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

ELEVATOR
For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of Ice Machine ..Each Rs. 20.
The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete	..Net cash Rs. 193.
Ditto, ditto, on Two DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete	..Net cash Rs. 275.

Messrs. Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale rates. Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, India-rubber Rings, Thermometers, Leather Washers, and all the necessary fittings kept in stock.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BOTTLE COOLER.

S. ROSE & Co.'s Apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine, and without contact of the Ice with the Wines, is an entirely new adaptation .. .. Each Rs. 16.

CARRE'S IMPROVED (NEW MODEL) AMMONIACAL ICE-MACHINES FOR MAKING SOLID ICE.

S. ROSE & Co. are the only appointed manufacturers Agents in Bombay for the sale of these machines.)

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the capability of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect.

The only expense incurred in each operation is about half-an-anna for fuel, wood Charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from three to four and a half hours.

Small size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation, including furnace, thermometer, &c.	..Rs. 175 0
Large size to make about 4 lbs. of Ice at one operation	.. .. 250 0

N.B.—Full instructions are given with each Apparatus. Packing in two cases extra.

ICE BOXES.

RAILWAY ICE BOX, specially constructed for Railway Travelling .. .. ..Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 0

REFRIGERATORS.

Fitted with 3 shelves and Water Cistern, Galvanized iron Bucket for waste, with Tap.. .. ..Rs. 140 0
THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR, fitted with 4 shelves, and stone-ware lining 160 0
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, from 20th December for four months certain, (during the absence of Mr. ST. LAWRENCE) an EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON. Salary, Rs. 300. Apply by letter, sending copies of testimonials to

HARRIS and LAWRENCE.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPER

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 28.

THE closing telegrams from home of Saturday give no information beyond what we have already noticed, and business to-day, as a general rule, has been quiet, with nothing of a special character to notice.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, gives the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	2,75,164
Do. „ Branches	Inc.	„	59,110
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	6,183
Government Securities	Inc.	„	2,08,016
Loans	Inc.	„	1,35,124
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„	1,43,122
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	„	66,736
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	„	1,03,894

The result of the week's movement, as thus shown, is decidedly more favourable than was generally expected, and the anxiety about dearer money will be allayed for the time being. There can be little doubt, however, that an undercurrent of firmness prevails, and an advance in rates of discount will probably come at no distant date.

EXCHANGE to-day has been steady at unchanged rates. The absence of demand for remittance at the same time that there is a fair amount of Private Paper offering, necessarily tends to maintain a fairly firm feeling. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand		Is. 7 31-32d.	per Rs.
Do.	telegraphic	Is. 7 29-32d.	„
Do.	2 months' sight	Is. 8d.	„
Credits,	3 „ „	Is. 8¼d.	„
Documents,	„ „	Is. 8 9-32 to 5-16d.	„
Francs	3 „	2f. 12½ to ⅝c.	

On Calcutta demand drafts are quoted at par to 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ⅞ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has ruled quiet with little doing, and rates are nominally unaltered. Fours we quote at Rs. 101 7-16 to ½, Fours-and-a-half, at Rs. 110½.

SHARES are dull, and the enquiry slack. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent. lower at Rs. 748¾. Press Companies are unchanged. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares, as a general thing, are as last quoted, but in a few instances a decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 has been established. Bombay Burmah Trading Company have receded to Rs. 2,480, Bombay Saw Mills to Rs. 500.

COTTON has met a very fair demand for Export to-day, and had sellers been more willing to do business, a considerable business might have been done. As it is, transactions reported sum up about 1,500 bales, mainly made up of new Faizpore at Rs. 204 to Rs. 206 for January to March delivery. Arrivals of new Cotton as yet are not heavy, but they are steadily increasing.

SEEDS AND WHEAT are unaltered in value.

FREIGHTS are steady with rather more enquiry. For Liverpool 40s. is now asked, and for London 42s. 6d., whilst for the Continental ports 45s. is the quotation.

PIECE-GOODS continue quiet with no quotable change either in price or tone.

COALS, although inactive, are steady as regards values, sellers maintaining their quotations about as. 8 per ton over buyers' offers.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on the 26th November, as compared with the statement of the 19th November :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 19. Rs.	Nov. 26. Rs.
Proprietary Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	22,25,000	22,25,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	41,85,723	41,60,887
Do. do. at Branches	11,66,884	12,25,994
Other Deposits	1,85,20,966	1,85,27,149
Post Bills	11,273	11,273
Cash Credit, current balances	4,54,000	3,70,073
	3,68,63,846	3,71,20,376
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	53,40,259	55,48,305
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	12,29,459	10,37,670
Loans, on Security of do	1,05,12,063	1,06,47,187
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,03,085	1,304
Bills Discounted	96,18,012	97,61,234
Stamps	2,895	2,571
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,49,180	
Amt. applied in reduction	2,25,000	
	3,24,180	3,24,180
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,68,591	3,35,327
Cash and Currency Notes	95,66,192	91,62,298
	3,68,63,846	3,71,20,376

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Capri, 977 tons, Captain J. Boyd, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE steamer Cameo, 1,484 tons, Captain J. H. G. Collins, sailed yesterday for Havre with a general cargo.

THE steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain J. E. Dyer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf with a general cargo, 103 horses, and 60 deck passengers.

THE steamer Oorun, 162 deck, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and 187 deck passengers. She will sail to-day for same ports with a general cargo, and 125 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 500 tons, Captain W. Sleeman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kathywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain R. G. Ben-Hamilton, Lieut. Slater, Mr. Abdool Guffoor, Mr. Cursetjee Eduljee, 4 warrant officers, and 270 deck.

THE steamer Sheikh, 1,283 tons, Captain Robert Johnston, which arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Liverpool (27th Oct.), brought the following cargo :—131 packages piecegoods and twist, 56 packages glassware, 2 cases thread, 50 cases brass, 50 cases copper, 150 kegs nails, 400 barrels clay, 1 case medicines, 6 packages earthenware, 2 packages copper pipes, 94 cases iron sheets, Manchester iron hoops, 102 bundles iron, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
27	Oorun (s)	Baker	Cutch, Nov. 25.
	F. G. B. Lepord	Hansen	Muscat, Nov. 22.
28	Euphrates (s)	Sleeman	Kurrachee, Nov. 16.
	King Arthur (s)	Dyer	Bussorah. Nov. 16.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
28	St. Helens	Wood	Chittagong.
	Sarmatian	McLean	Calcutta.
	Famia	Taylor	Mauritius.
	Cameo (s)	Collins	Havre.
	Capri (s)	Boyd	Liverpool.

The steamer Oorun, Baker to Coast and Cutch, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Venetia, to China, &c.
Steamer Malwa, to Trieste, &c.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 24.—Steamer Reliance.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britannia (s)—15 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons ; 10 drums spirit of wine, Rogers and Co ; 17 cases gingerwine, 17 cases whisky, and 17 cases rum, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Wistow Hall (s)—20 cases slates, Byramjee Shajoorjee.

FROM LONDON.

Peshawar (s)—7 casks paints of sorts, Tickell and Co.
Zambesi (s)—885 cases window glasses, Hassumally Lallmeya.
Helen Newton (s)—40 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaikh Adum ; 25 cases matches, Nowrojee Mahamedally ; 370 cakes copper tiles, John Fleming and Co ; 6 cases hams, 4 cases bacon 4 cases cheese and 15 casks ale, Ruttonjee Bomanjee and Co ; 4 cases glass sheets, Esmailjee Esoofally ; 10 cases hams and 7 cases bacon, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 2 cases cheese, 3 cases bacon and 22 cases oilmanstores, Bomanjee Sorabjee ; 100 drums turpentine, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra (s)—18 cases brandy, D. P. Batha and Co.

NOVEMBER 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall (s)—50 cases coppersheets, Edward Bates and Co ; 5 crates earthenware, Soomar Bhima ; 7 cases printing ink, Abdoolally Abdoolrahim and Co ; 20 bales printing Papers, Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood.

FROM LONDON.

Peshawar (s)—20 cases medicines, Rogers und Co.
Zambesi (s)—128 boxes bar silver (Rs. 3,70,000). The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
Helen Newton (s)—14 cases spirit of wine, Bomanjee Manuckjee Punthukey ; 35 cases whiskey, 50 cases geneva, and 50 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee ; 100 cases matches, Nuthoobhoy Mahamedally.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra (s)—50 cases brandy, D. P. Batha and Co ; 172 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Freeman Clark—3,000 boxes bar soap, Fazul Jan Mahamed.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Altmore (s)—16 bales rags and 100 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow ; 51 bales wool and 150 bales cotton, Govordhundass Bhugwandass ; 50 bales cotton, Vussonjee Manuck ; 66 bales cotton, Shewjee Ramjee ; 772 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 400 cwts wheat, Nursee Khuttow ; 6814 cwts myrabolams, Nursee Khuttow ; 150 bales wool, Motty Jaitha.
Britannia (s)—2,800 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 3 bales silk, C. J. Khambatta and Co ; 250 cwts coir yarn, Lockmidass Nursey ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 23 bales wool, Damodhur Khuttow ; 45 bales wool, Rusoolbhoy Rahimbhoy ; 25 bales wool, Goculdass Toolsedass ; 37 bales wool, Govindjee Tuluckchund ; 27 bales cotton, Pelly and Co ; 25 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund ; 39 bales cotton, Mooljee Jewraj and Co ; 5 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 2,100 cwts wheat, Ghella Bharmull ; 428 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
Trichelutha (s)—1,600 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 90 cwts wheat, Veerjee Hunsraj ; 141 cwts wheat, Benn, Ashley and Co ; 30 bales wool, Kooka Rhomeal ; 25 bales wool, Nuthoo Lalljee ; 47 bales wool, Dewjee Bhanjee ; 25 bales cotton waste, Khuipanbhoy Damny ; 13 bales wool, Vassunjee Goculdass ; 40 bales wool, Hunchordass Moorarjee ; 280 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund ; 60 cwts coir yarn, Currsee Khetsee and Co ; 400 cwts wheat, Khimjee Mooljee ; 91 bales cotton, Jairam Hemraj and Co ; 800 cwts wheat, Virdhan Govindjee ; 800 cwts wheat, M. Lakhamsee.
Wistow Hall (s)—650 cwts myrabolams, Goculdass Jaithaney.

FOR LONDON.

of Finland (s)—313 cwts coir yarn, Royzee Amercund ; 6,000 cwts wheat, Pelly and Co ; 9 bales hides, Lallbhoy Tarmahomed ; 125 bales hides, Rahimbhoy Rusoolbhoy ; 2,400 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co ; 240 cwts. gum olibanum, Raili Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Peek, Cassels and Co.
Norfolk (s)—320 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Britannia (s)—1 case brasseware, 1 case shawls, and 1 case carpets, Warden and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Sumatra (s)—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Malwa (s)—194 packages gambier, 115 packages hides, and 1,422 packages coffee, The P. and O. Co ; 250 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Hydaspes (s)—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Hydaspes (s)—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Malwa (s)—51 bags pepper, The P. and O. Co ; 432 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra (s)—1 bale cotton, Olcese and Co ; 700 cwts gingellyseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Henzada (s)—250 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luxumondass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi (s)—250 cwts onions, Husson Babun ; 31 cwts turmeric, Tyebally Jafferbhoy ; 53 cwts fishmaws and sharkfins and 3 cases peacock feathers, Sajunbhoy Dattoo ; 154 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 96 bales cotton, Ramgopail Foolchund ; 84 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 147 bales cotton, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co. ; 158 bales cotton and 50 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 34 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 22 bales cotton, N. Nusserwanjee ; 24 bales cotton, Hazareemull Nursingdass ; 182 cwts sharkfins, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahamed.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 29.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTES OF THE DECREE.

37-81—Payne and G.—Siba Hurgowandas Dewjee vs Munchercjee Cooverjee Ichaporia and another—Shapurjee and T.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

403-81—Payne and G.—Toolsa Nathay vs Moroba Govindjee and another.
513-76—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Syed Abdul Rahim.
82-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Cowasjee Manekjee Wachas.
92-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Ruttonjee Manecksjee.
100-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Sethna.
150-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Moorarjee Bhimjee.
190-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Vishwanath Bapoo.
197-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Jamnadass Pranvulabdass.
218-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Framjee Sorabjee Broacha—Ardesir and H.
417-81—Peetonjee K.—Muggawmull Ramsook vs Raghoonathdass Ramprursad and another.
418-81—Hearn, C. and L.—Dossa Kirpal vs Arut Kirpal.

LONG CAUSES.

62-80—Tobin and R.—Lulloobhoy Pranvulubdass vs Bhoocandass Vijbhoocandass and others—Tyabjee and D.—Part heard.
589-79—H. Bicknell—Itcharam Gungadass vs Nundlal Echarilal and others—S. and T., and A. and H.—Part heard.
450-79—Craigie, L. and O.—C. A. Turner vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn, C. and L.—Part heard.
208-81—In person—Cullian Govind vs Ramchundra Sewjee and others—In person.
230-80—Payne and G.—Goswami Shri Girdharjee, &c., vs Luckmedass Teckchund—Craigie, L. and O., N. and H.
48-81—Jefferson B. and D.—Amroodin Abdool Latiff vs Hawabebee and others—M. M. Munshi.
471-80—M. M. Munshi—Ramjee Ballajee vs Thucker Purshotum Cullianjee—H. Bicknell.
361-81—Shapurjee and T.—Nagoo Sayajee and others vs the New Dhurumsee Poonjabhoy S. and W. Company—Crawford and B.—Settled.
401-81—Tyabjee and D.—Gordhundas Waljee vs Y. Bhasker—In person—Settled.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 26.

Middleton, Capt., 6th Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Sialkot.

NOVEMBER 28.

Wingate, Lieut., R. A., from leave, from Chittore.
Justice, Lieut.-Col., 6th Infantry H. C., on leave, from Aurungabad.
Chard, Major, The Royal Fusiliers, on leave, from Bellary.
Cunigham, Maj., Asst. Adjt.-Genl., on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Corrie, Col., Devonshire, on Retirement, from Jullunder.
Quill, Surg., on duty, from Kirkee.
Ben Humfrey, Capt., S. C., on duty, from Quetta.
Slater, Lieut., R. E., on duty, from Quetta.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 26.

Lucas, Lieut., S. C., on duty, to Allahabad.
Browne, Lieut., 3rd Goorkhas, to rejoin, to Almore.
Tillard, Lieut.-Col., R.H.A., from leave, to Kirkee.

NOVEMBER 28.

DeFabeck, Surg.-Major, on duty, to Deolalee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By LT.-COL. COMDT. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, November 28.

There will be parade under the Adjutant on Wednesday next, the 30th inst., at the Oval near the Bands-tand at 6-30 a. m. White uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. All members are requested to attend.

Vol. J. Begbie, having joined, is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to A. Company.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.
HARRIS AND LAWRENCE
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
[NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MARRIAGE.

SMART—THORNHILL—November 21st, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the venerable Archdeacon Baly, assisted by the Rev. Welbore MacCarthy, Edward de Saumarez, Lieut. 2nd Middlesex Regt., youngest son of Col. G. Smart, M.N.I., to Anna, youngest daughter of the late Cuthbert Benaley Thornhill, C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service.

DEATHS.

SHIPP—November 20th, at Ajmere, Ralph Ironside, the youngest son of Will Shipp, G. I. P. Railway, Lanowlee, aged 2 years and 1 month.
SAISE—November 24th, at Giridi, E. I. Ry., Clara, the wife of Walter Saise, D. Sc., aged 24 years and 5 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"RON ROY."—Received.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1881.

WHAT would be thought of our Government in India if it were to prohibit theatrical performances on Saturdays, so that the pious and the not-pious might have ample time to get into a religious frame of mind for the due observance of the following Sundays ? Even the *Bombay Guardian* would regard the step as objectionable in many points of view, and the community at large would consider that the members of the Government had gone stark mad, and needed as much of Dr. Joint's care as he could spare from the Maharaja of Kolhapore. But that which would be wildly inconceivable in India has just been done almost as a matter of course in Russia, and no one seems to regard it as an outrage upon the rights of the public, or even of the playgoers. It is taken to be an evidence of the determination of the Government to make its subjects reflect upon the errors of those amongst them who hold Nihilist views and desire to abolish God and society by whatever means come to hand. When we hear of measures of this kind, the inclination is strong to become for the nonce political Pharisees, and thank Heaven that we are not like unto these Russians, even though they may be, as Lord Salisbury tells us, "steadily advancing." They are not advancing in either the theory or practice of enlightened government, and even their methods of attempting revolution leave a good deal to be desired. The announcement recently made in St. Petersburg of a determination on the part of the Russian Government to close the theatres on Saturdays suggests indeed at first sight a reconciliation and understanding with that hated race which is dealt with in Germany by the anti-Semitic League, and which in Russia is persecuted not by any special organization created *ad hoc*, but by unjust laws, and in times of popular discontent by angry mobs. Russia, however, has not adopted the Jewish Sabbath. Still less has the observance of Sunday, as practised in England, been introduced into that country ; for although no theatrical performances are to take place on Saturday, Sunday will as heretofore be the great theatre-going day for the masses. Why Saturday should, so far as abstaining from the play can sanctify it, be kept holy, while Sunday, if a reasonable interest in dramatic performances amounts to irreverence, is profaned, will be understood if the account is taken of the essential difference between fasts and feasts. Apart, however, from the question whether Sunday should be regarded as a day of festivity, and Saturday as one of mortification, it is curious and instructive to find the matter determined from time to time by the Russian Government for the benefit of its people through the simple machinery of an edict. When the Emperor Alexander II. ascended the throne, the Russians, well drilled by the devout Nicholas, had no thought of going to the theatre on Saturday. They confessed if religiously disposed ; or cultivating that cleanliness which is next to godliness, went to the public bath. But in St. Petersburg this, after all, applied only to the middle and lower classes. Members of the higher ones, whether they confessed or went to the Russian bath, or refrained from both these practices, were in any case at liberty to go on Saturday as on any other day to the Italian opera, the German theatre, or to any kind of French plays. The officials charged with the duty of regulating the relations or want of relations between the theatre and the Church seem to have held that though Saturday was to be kept as a Sabbath and a day of rest by true Russians of the orthodox Church, yet foreigners were free to disregard the sacredness which in Russia belongs to the eve of Sunday ; while they were equally at liberty to amuse or not amuse themselves, as they might think fit, on Sunday itself. In by far the greater part then of Russia Saturday was a blank day at the theatres ; and this applied also to Moscow, unless some foreign dramatic or operatic company chanced to be in the city. In St. Petersburg, however, where a French and German, or an Italian, theatre is always open, and where French, German, and Italian companies are sometimes engaged in giving performances at the same time, there was no day in the week on which the theatres, one and all, were closed ; and such will doubtless continue to be the case, in spite of the decree that has gone forth ordering that Saturday be once more regarded throughout Holy Russia as a day set apart not for theatrical enjoyment or for the pleasures of the concert-room, but for meditation and prayer. The chief Procurer of the Holy Synod has, it seems, prepared a report on the subject ; and in accordance with the facts and arguments set forth in this document, it has been resolved to enforce the old rule, by which all public representations and spectacles are prohibited "on Christmas day and the two days previously, on Saturdays, on the twelve chief festivals of the Church, the anniversary of the death of John the Baptist, the whole of Lent, and Easter week." The order on the subject has been published in the official *Messenger*, and it would indeed be interesting to see the report on which the decree was based. The purely religious question must have been determined long ago, although it is notorious that even as late as the reign of the Emperor Nicholas the Russian Church was still in some doubt as to at least one article of faith. The Csar "of imperishable memory," to give him the name officially assigned to him in Russian history, is known to have been once called upon by the Holy Synod to resolve the apparent inconsistency between the custom of praying for the dead and the doctrine that there is no such place as purgatory. A report on the subject was drawn up and presented by the Holy Synod to the Imperial head of the Church, when, after reading the report, the Emperor, with characteristic decision, wrote on the margin : "No purgatory." The question whether Saturday ought or ought not to be kept in Russia as Sunday is kept in England, and with more or less rigidity in all English-speaking countries, could scarcely, one would think, need discussion or consideration at the present time—not at least in a religious point of view. It is impossible, however, to say that it cannot be regarded in connexion with politics. In the desecration of Saturday through attending theatres and other places of public entertainment, the origin of Nihilism may have been discovered ; and an ingenious reasoner would find no difficulty in showing that when the precepts of the Church are disregarded the laws of the State are sure sooner or later to be set at naught. In the eyes of Western observers the new measure for the regulation of the Russian theatres will have a reactionary look ; but there are doubtless plenty of Russians who will see in it an indication not of retrogression, but of true progress.

Of course if by closing the Russian theatres on Saturdays, on certain fast days of a special character, during Passion Week, and throughout Lent, the moral tone of the Russian people can be improved, the strangeness of the means employed will be lost sight of in admiration of the result. Hitherto the observance of fast days in Russia has beyond doubt been carried to excess ; and the closing of theatres on Saturday evening can have no effect on the general habits of the population, since there are but few cities and towns in Russia where theatres exist. But the Church apparently thinks that theatrical performances on Saturday, besides being wrong in themselves, have the effect of keeping the public away from places of worship and of converting congregations into audiences ; but it may be that a sort of bargain has been struck by which the State agrees to shut up the theatres on the great weekly fast day, on condition of the Church undertaking, through the medium of the confessional, perhaps even of private and public exhortation, to make war upon Nihilism. We must not blame the Russian Government for attempting to combat its secret enemy by moral means. It may be doubted, however, whether in the Russian Church the means required are to be found. Russian priests are far from enjoying respect even in the villages, where they are but little superior by education and scarcely superior at all by habits to the ignorant and for the most part besotted pesantry. Instead of increasing the number of fast days to be observed in towns, the Government would have done well to diminish the number of festivals already kept in the country. Among the peasants and workmen of Russia about half the days of the year are reckoned as holidays, to the ruin of agriculture in the rural districts, with the impoverishment of the labourer everywhere. It is set forth in the report of the special commission on the subject that the condition of the peasantry since the emancipation has been much affected by over-indulgence in holidays and holiday-making. New saints have been introduced into the festive calendar ; and not content with glorifying the names of the holy men and women of the Christian fold, the peasantry in Southern Russia have, with more poetry than piety, canonized for their own purposes the pagan nymph of their rivers, Russelka by name. Instead of depriving the dwellers in towns of a reasonable source of enjoyment, the Russian Government would do well to limit the occasions now offered to the peasantry under the auspices of the Church for revelry and intoxication. Meanwhile the Russians have a good deal of lee-way to make up before they become a desirable substitute for the present English administrators of India. It is unkind of Lord Salisbury to forget his large maps and try to frighten us by crying that the Muscovites are steadily advancing ; the difficulty of proving a negative leaves our nerves exposed to a shock when that declaration is confidently made. Such a step as that of stopping theatre-going on Saturdays as a measure of combined piety and police cannot be taken as any evidence that their advance hitherwards is a thing desirable in itself. And, however unreasoning it may be, what is not desirable is seldom regarded as likely to be true.

NOBODY doubted, although the evidence against him was chiefly circumstantial, that Lefroy was the murderer of Mr. Gold ; and as the time drew near for his execution, and he saw there was no hope, he seems to have thought he might as well make a clean breast of it. Confessions by condemned criminals are by no means rare, and they usually have as little interest as Lefroy's admission of his guilt in connection with the Brighton Railway murder, because the public, as well as the judge and jury who have tried them, are quite convinced of their guilt already. But Lefroy's confession has a separate and special interest of its own apart from the Brighton Railway tragedy, for it clears up what has hitherto been a profound and apparently impenetrable mystery. On the 11th February last, about half-past eight o'clock at night, Lieutenant Percy Roper, a young officer attached to the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, was found lying dead at the foot of the stairs leading to his quarters in the Brompton Barracks. He had been shot, and the weapon with which the mischief had been done—a six-chambered revolver, with one chamber discharged—was found some distance from the body. A poker was found, also, lying nearer the body than the revolver. Mr. Roper had dined at the officers' mess that evening, and went to his rooms only a short time before his body was found, in order to write a letter. He was in excellent health and spirits when last seen ; had just completed his course of instruction at the School of Military Engineering most successfully ; and had a promising career before him. There was, in short, no possible reason for supposing that he had committed suicide, and the generally received explanation of the affair was that on returning to his rooms earlier than usual he had found some person there bent on robbery, that a struggle had ensued, and that the thief had shot him. A great sensation was created at the time in London and throughout England, and large rewards were offered for information that would lead to the capture of the murderer. But in spite of every effort, no murderer was found, and the matter has remained a mystery till Lefroy, convicted of the murder four months later of Mr. Gold, and under sentence of death, without hope of reprieve, has confessed that it was he who murdered Lieutenant Roper. Whatever may have been the case with regard to the first murder, that of Mr. Gold was evidently a deliberately planned affair ; and had it not been for the stout resistance offered by the victim—whose strength the murderer had evidently under-estimated in view of his advanced age—he would probably again have got off without leaving a trace, and there would have been another mystery. He provided himself with and used a pistol, though the report would be pretty sure to be heard by passengers in other carriages of the train, evidently hoping to escape from the train in the confusion later on, when the dead body would be found. But Mr. Gold, though an elderly man, was still hale and strong, and in spite of his wound was able to offer such a stubborn resistance, that, though he was eventually overcome, his murderer bore plain marks of the struggle. His coolness and readiness enabled him to slip through the fingers of the police in the first instance, but the injuries he had received attracted close attention to him, and he was eventually apprehended. Our London correspondent telegraphs that Lefroy is suspected of being concerned in a third number that of Mr. Clarke, at Liveryool, some months ago. Be that as it may, his unscrupulousness and his ingenuity made Lefroy a most dangerous character, and society is to be congratulated on his murderous career being cut short. According to the ordinary procedure in such cases Lefroy was, no doubt, hanged in Maidstone jail yesterday morning. He was sentenced at the Maidstone Assizes on the 9th inst., and condemned prisoners are executed on the Monday week after the Assize Judges have left the town.

WHO GOES IN TO DINNER FIRST ?

THE momentous query I have ventured to put at the head of this paper is quite one of the burning questions of the day ; and hardly a day passes in Indian society without its being eagerly discussed. Nor is the subject by any means a new one. The story goes that once upon a time, in the days of the Honourable East India Company, a question of precedence arose in a homeward bound passenger ship which seriously threatened the harmony of the long voyage round the Cape. Before the good ship had cleared the Hooghly, a doubt arose as to what lady was entitled to precedence on board. Who was to have the seat of honour at dinner next to the captain ? Who was to give the signal to rise when that meal was over ? There were two claimants for this honour : one was Mrs. Smith, wife of Captain Smith, of the Company's service ; the other was Mrs. Jones, wife of Captain Jones, of a Queen's regiment. Now, as Captain Smith, of the Company's service, was senior to Captain Jones, of the Queen's, Mrs. Smith very naturally claimed precedence over Mrs. Jones. But on this being mentioned to Mrs. Jones, that lady gave vent to such very strong and unguarded opinions as to the superiority of all officers of British regiments over all officers of native regiments, that high words ensued between the two ladies, and, as some of the passengers took one side and some the other, the voyage promised to be, in one sense, an uncommonly lively one. At length the matter was referred to the captain of the ship, and that sagacious mariner, after deep consideration, at length gave the following decision. His opinion was that, as Captain Smith belonged to the Indian Army, Mrs. Smith ought to be allowed to take precedence until they arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, that being the furthest point to which the influence of the Honourable Company extended. After leaving the Cape, they might consider themselves to have come to India, and therefore Mrs. Jones, whose husband was a Queen's officer, should have precedence from the day of leaving the Cape until they arrived at Gravesend. This decision of the captain's was felt to be in every respect a suitable one. Harmony was restored, and until the ship arrived at the Cape Mrs. Smith performed the part of senior lady with all the grace for which she had been so justly famous at Dum-Dum. On the day of their leaving the Cape Mrs. Jones had the extreme satisfaction of deposing Mrs. Smith, and of smilingly taking her place at the captain's right hand. And thus was pleasantly settled a matter which may be said to have at one time threatened a serious breach between the Honourable Company and the Crown, in the representative persons of Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Jones.

But though the soreness of feeling that once existed between the two services has long disappeared, the question of precedence, as a general one, appears to get more and more involved. Let us look in on that excellent little lady, Mrs. Gentle, and see what anxiety she is undergoing in her efforts to understand where her guests are to sit at her forthcoming dinner party, and who is to take in who. "George," she is saying to her husband, "I'm sure it's quite right that Colonel Chopper should take in Mrs. Bumble. But I confess I can't make out who is to take in Mrs. Bouncer."

"Well, my dear," says her husband, "I don't see any difficulty. Bouncer is a major in the Staff Corps, and as Major Blank, also in the Staff Corps, is giving us the honour of his company, why, of course, Major Blank takes in Mrs. Bouncer. It's as simple as shelling pea."

"It is not so simple as it looks," rejoins his wife, "because Mr. Brown, who is a first assistant collector, is coming, and I am told he has precedence of any Staff Corps major ; and then Mr. Mainbrace, who is first lieutenant of the Arethusa,—how does he rank ?"

"My dear," replies George, "all I know about naval precedence is that a midshipman ranks with (but after) the captain's dog."

"I wish you wouldn't always joke about everything," answers the perplexed Mrs. Gentle. "Who is Surgeon-Major Pestle to take in ? And then, you know, Archdeacon and Mrs. Hassock are coming, and Mrs. Hassock, like all clergymen's wives, is so dreadfully particular about her position being recognized ; and then, my dear——"

"I'm sorry I must be off to office," interrupts the heartless George. "I dare say it will turn out all right. Have the cutlets in the liquor cold, that's the great thing. Bother precedence."

"So like a man," sighs poor Mrs. Gentle, returning to her studies. "Bother precedence, indeed ! What next, I wonder ?"

And we will leave Mrs. Gentle wondering over the incomprehensible riddle both of man and of precedence, and return to the subject at large. It must have occurred to most people when dining with a party of a dozen that most of the gentlemen and ladies sitting side by side are singularly ill-sorted. Of the three young ladies present, pretty Miss Brown has been monopolized by old Mr. Baggs, the collector, whose devotion to his dinner is such as to preclude a remote hope that he is obliged to make to his fair neighbour as so much time thrown away, and therefore contents himself with grunting out a recommendation to her to try the cutlets, or to have a little champagne. Colonel Bore has taken in Miss Jones, and is now giving her a long and full account of a correspondence he has lately been carrying on with Army Head-quarters ; and how, by Jove, they hadn't a leg to stand on at last, though they wouldn't own themselves wrong ; they never do, you know. All this to the intense weariness of poor Miss Jones, who only longs for dinner to be over. Miss Robinson is sitting next to the chaplain, who is telling her all about his children in England, where they go to school, and how they are getting on with their studies. The three or four bachelors of the party all appear to have got mixed up with the elders, and to be helplessly jammed between married ladies, or isolated at a corner of the table. At a dinner of this sort—and such dinners are tolerably common—it is rarely that the old fogies cannot be left to consort together, leaving the young people to enjoy each other's society. Perhaps "old fogies" is a wrong expression to use, for all collectors are not like Mr. Baggs, or all colonels like Colonel Bore. But in nine cases out of ten, there is no doubt that it is hard on a young lady to sit next to an elderly gentleman of quite twice her own age (and more) while a pleasant gentlemanly young fellow is sitting on the other side of the table, near in one sense, but hopelessly far off for all social purposes.

But it is no use wishing to change what is fixed by a law more stringent than that of the Medes and Persians. As ladies are the great sticklers for precedence, so are they the principal sufferers by it. There is a story told of the wife of a provost of Dundee who was one day heard to express a wish that her husband might die during his tenure of office. "It wad be sae grand," she naively added, "to hear all the toon bells set ringing for the puir body." Rather a bore for the provost, perhaps, if his wife's wish had come to pass ; and we can fancy that the good lady must have been a stickler for precedence and the other vanities of station even above the majority of her sex. As the matter stands at present, the only alleviation of the boredom of precedence is the pastime of watching its humours.

S.

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

(FROM OUR HUNTING CORRESPONDENT.)

THE last outing with the hounds was a very jolly one. The meet was at Santa Cruz, not far beyond Bandora, and we had two runs. The first was from the eastern side of the railway for an unbroken hard fifteen minutes, ending with a kill in a mango-tope. The second was from the Blackthorn covert for five-and-forty minutes, ending without a kill among the hills overlooking Vehar, and modified by only one short check about the middle of the run. One or two spills enlivened the morning, and the hound Champion, running by scent and not by view, found himself, though not the jack, at the bottom of a well. The field (thirty-five) was as big as any we have ever had in Salsette, and one and all, from the "Ancient Sportsman" on the troopship to the gentleman on the pony who involuntarily spent the day in the Vehar jungles, declare that the quick fifteen minutes, from the find at Parla to the Blackthorn covert, and the succeeding run, were well worth all the trouble. A drag from town brought out n

TELEGRAMS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

CONFESSION OF LEFROY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 28, 2-35 P.M.

Lefroy confesses to the murder of Mr. Gold, and that of Lieutenant Roper, R.E., at Chatham.

He is also supposed to have been convicted of a third murder, namely, that of Mr. [illegible] Liverpool.

LIEUT.-GOVERNORSHIP OF NATAL.

Sir Gerald (1) leaves Natal—on the arrival there of Mr. J. Sendall—to assume duty on the home [illegible]

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, Nov. 28.

The Viceroy arrived here this morning, shortly before 9 o'clock. The Maharaja of Benares and all the local civil and military officials received His Excellency at the railway station, which was handsomely decorated with flags and banners. A guard of honour of the 10th N. I. was drawn up on the platform.

The Viceroy drove with the Maharajah to Nandsaur House, where His Excellency and party are guests of His Highness. His there were guards of honor of the Seaforth Highlanders and the Ghazipore Volunteers.

The Viceroy visits the Bhuddist temple at Sarnath this afternoon, and holds a levée after dinner. To-morrow his Excellency visits the Observatory and the Town Hall, where addresses of welcome will probably be presented. There is to be a banquet also to-morrow evening to the Viceroy.

ARRIVAL OF SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

Sir Frederick Roberts, our new Commander-in-Chief, arrived at Madras at six o'clock yesterday evening per Australia. Signal guns were fired on the vessel being sighted, and a guard of honour composed of the second battalion Royal Fusiliers paraded on the pier and at the Custom House. Among the officers present to welcome General Roberts were Major-Generes Payn, Brigadier-General O'Connell, Brigadier-General Godfrey Clerk, and others. The Master-Attendant and Brigadier-General O'Connell proceeded on board the vessel, and as Sir Frederick and Lady Roberts, with the staff, left the steamer the passengers cheered heartily.

On his Excellency stepping on the pier, arms were presented and the band struck up "See the Conquering Hero comes." After a few introductions had been made and his Excellency had inspected the guard of honour, in whom he found old Afghan companions, he entered the Governor's carriage and proceeded to Government House, escorted by the body guard.

This morning the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief drove to Guindy, where General and Lady Roberts remain for a few days.

A DONATION TO THE NORTHBROOK SOCIETY.

The Maharani of Vizianagram has subscribed one thousand sterling to the Northbrook Society through Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Indian Telegraph.)

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

Sir Frederick and Lady Roberts arrived last evening by the steamer Australia, and landed. A guard of honour of the 7th Fusiliers was drawn up opposite the Custom House to receive Sir Frederick. A salute was fired this morning announcing the arrival of the new Commander-in-Chief, who will take his seat to-day as a member of the Governor's Council.

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR AT BERLIN.

PARIS, Nov. 27.

Baron de Courcel has been appointed the French Ambassador at Berlin.

CONFESSIONS OF LEFROY.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Lefroy has confessed to having murdered Mr. Gold, and also that he is guilty of the murder of Lieutenant Roper, of the Royal Engineers, at Chatham.

GREAT STORM IN ENGLAND.

A violent storm has raged along the English coast for the last forty-eight hours.

Many wrecks have been reported.

QUARANTINE IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 27.

Quarantine has been established in Spain on arrivals from the Red Sea.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. T. S. MALABAR.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 27.

H. M. transport Malabar has arrived here from Bombay.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Bombay mails of the 10th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LISBON, Nov. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Patna, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on the evening of the 25th instant.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Fair Dholleras	4¼
3¼ per cent. Sterling Loan	102
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84½
4½ "	91¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅜
5 " French Rentes	118
Bar Silver	51⅞
Oriental Bank Shares	£19-10
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares	£49

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, Nov. 28, 6-40 P. M.

Mail-steamer Ravenna, from Australia, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 28.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted beyond Jask. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Jask. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted beyond Jask. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Jask. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted beyond Darwin. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

Persian Gulf cables interrupted beyond Jask. Messages can be conveyed by mail-steamer from Jask fortnightly, first leaving Jask about 20th. But there is week's mail for Bushire, Busreh, and Bagdad, leaving Kurrachee every Friday evening.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, NOVEMBER 27.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 72·0 Farht.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

At 6 a.m.	70·0
" 10 a.m.	77·7
" 2 p.m.	87·0
" 4 p.m.	83·0

The French gun-boat Leopard arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday night from Muscat. She put into Bombay for coals and water, and will leave for Galle this morning. The Leopard carries four guns and has a crew of 67 men. The names of the officers are Captain Gourgas; Second Lieutenants Nicolay, Voiellaud, and Le Bris; and Surgeon Chabaud.

The cost of the coming Baroda festivities is estimated to amount to over ten lakhs (!) according to a vernacular paper, a correspondent of which says that "not more than 21 Banias, 21 Hindoos of other castes, 15 Parsees, and 10 Mahomedans—in all 67 natives of India—have been invited to partake of the festivities."

A CLUB called the "Union" was established recently at Baroda. Its object, according to the correspondent of a vernacular paper, is to develope the physique of the highest class of officers engaged in the Baroda administration by gymnastic and open-air exercises. None but the first grade of officers are encouraged to join in it; and as these gentlemen are somewhat advanced in life, and accustomed to be seen in public amid all the sober surroundings of a responsible official position, their playful feats in the field are carefully screened from the vulgar gaze.

MR. GHULAM MUHAMMAD, the well-known Munshi of Bombay, who has for a long time been an earnest worker in the cause of Mahomedan education, is about to publish the *Urdu Instructor*—a monthly periodical—which should be an acquisition both to natives and Europeans. The prospectus, a copy of which has been sent to us, states that the publication will consist of "grammatical hints, exercises, and petitions in both the Arabic-Persian and Devanagari characters, with a vocabulary and explanatory notes." "It is a fact," the prospectus remarks, "that most of the gentlemen having passed the required examination, give away their books, and soon forget what they have learned, by lack of a practice in reading any book or a journal in that language. It is to be remembered that Hindustani is the universal language throughout the length and breadth of the country: hence it is urgently needed that all Europeans who have any concern with India, as well as such natives who may be desirous of studying the language, should keep up their practice of reading in the language."

WE are to have a course of lectures in Bombay on "the relations of religion and modern philosophy and science," which should be specially interesting to our friends the Theosophists. The lecturer, Professor Joseph Cork, of Boston, who has just completed a lecturing tour in England, is expected to arrive here about the middle of December.

IT is reported from Peshawur that fever is still very prevalent and fatal among the native population.

THE Bozdar column, returning from Quetta, under the command of General Wilkinson, arrived at Thul on the 18th instant, and left on the 21st. The direct route *vid* the Chamalang valley was to be attempted.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB OF BAHAWULPORE is about to pay a visit to Kotree and Kurrachee.

SIRDAR GURBACHAN SINGH, son of Sirdar Thakur Singh, Sindhanwalia, at present Extra Assistant Commissioner, Jhelum, has been appointed a probationer for the Native Civil Service in the Punjab.

THE Government of India have placed the services of a company of Bengal Sappers and Miners, under the command of a Royal Engineer Officer, at the disposal of the Punjab Government, for carrying on the exploration of Buddhist ruins in the Peshawur valley, which was commenced in 1873 and 1874.

RUMOURS of impending troubles with the Aka Kheyl tribe in the Khyber and at Tirah have reached the Lahore paper, and it is said that the tribes in the vicinity of Kohat are restless and dissatisfied with Atta Mahomed Khan. This chief is reported to contemplate the re-construction of a fort formerly known as Ghurri Dariya Khan, which was taken and destroyed by the Sikhs in former days, and the re-building of which has always since been prohibited.

WE see that Agra wishes to have a St. Andrew's Dinner, as well as Calcutta. The local paper states that "it is intended, if a sufficient number of patriotic Scotchmen can be got together in Agra, to celebrate St. Andrew's day by a dinner. Names of subscribers should be sent in to Mr. Weir of the Agra Bank without delay." In Bombay the only special celebration of the day will be amongst the Scottish Freemasons. According to custom the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Scottish Freemasonry in India for the installation of officers will be held on that day, and labour will be followed by refreshment in the shape of a dinner, for which special tickets have been issued.

THE *Bombay Guardian* completed thirty years of its existence on the 1st of last March. There are still, says the editor, some who have been subscribers to the *Guardian* from the very beginning, and we very cordially thank not these only but subscribers of a later date for their patience and goodwill. During the twenty-seven years that it has been in the hands of the present editor, it has been sustained by its subscribers, and by no untruth is at any time been invested in it. It has been emphatically a child of providence; was once or twice thrown into the streets to die, but somehow or other always managed to get on its feet again.

REGARDING the scheme for a railway from Rawalpindi to Murree, the Lahore paper says:—The promoters consider that the proposed line from Pindi to Murree will prove amply remunerative. In his estimate of profits at eight per cent. Mr. Whymper does not seem to have made sufficient account of the values of the Kashmere trade, but this was a mistake in the right direction. Mr. Whymper says that the capital required is, according to professional estimate, about ten lakhs; but he wisely puts it at fifteen. It is a very gratifying feature of the present movement that the native community shows such lively interest in the scheme. Sir Robert Egerton appears to have been fully satisfied with the project, and we trust that, as regards land and other concessions, the Government may treat the company with the greatest possible liberality. A meeting will be called shortly to form the company.

STRINGENT regulations for the protection of Indian seamen sailing on board sea-going ships are, no doubt, necessary; but, the *Englishman* remarks, there are cases in which those in force seem to bear rather hardly on the owners of such ships. As an instance of this, the Turkish ship Iskandar Shah lately cleared from Calcutta for Jedda with a number of Indian seamen among her crew, who were shipped through the local Mercantile Marine office under the usual bond. Three of these men, as is not unusual, applied for their discharge at Jedda in order to proceed to Mecca, and as H. M.'s Consul at that port refused to have anything to do with the matter, the master was reduced to the alternative of either detaining them against their will, or paying them up and discharging them before the Ottoman Capitaine du Port. He adopted the latter course, the result being that when the vessel returned to Calcutta, the Marine office refused to recognise the act of the Turkish authorities at Jedda, and required the master to forfeit the amount of his bond. A petition for relief in such cases has, our contemporary understands, been submitted by the owners of Arab and Turkish vessels in the port of Calcutta.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Madras Mail* offers a suggestion to Mr. Grant Duff. Referring to a recent article in the *Mail* on the Chingleput Scandal, "a native gentleman of distinction" says:—"The native public cannot but feel highly indebted to you for your comments on the gross indifference with which the loud and continued complaints of the people of the Chingleput district have hitherto been treated by the authorities, and for your suggestion of a strict inquiry into the case by an independent gentleman. I have but one suggestion to add to it, viz., that Mr. Grant Duff himself may take the inquiry of such an individual case into his own hands, to test for himself the state of the administration: and I feel sure that it will not only show to him how far from perfect the administration is, but will furnish him with a mass of useful information in regard to the details of the administration which will prove of far greater service to him during the remainder of his Government than wading through heaps of general reports." The *Mail* thinks it is almost too much to expect even a plucky man—as the new Governor has, time after time, shewn himself to be—to make so new a departure. But it will have to be made some day, and the sooner the better.

REGARDING the Madras harbour Mr. H. A. Severn, Assc. Ins. C. E., writes to the local *Mail* from Devala:—"The question of the Madras harbour is now one of remarkable importance, and though I have no wish to cast a stone at it, nevertheless I must say that from the period of my first seeing the work in 1879 I considered the coefficient of strength far too small, and never have I for one moment looked upon the structure as a permanent one. Last year, when at the P. and O. Company's Office in London, I expressed my opinion freely to the company's Marine Superintendent, who was discussing the question of the moorings with a gentleman then unknown to me. My views were thus expressed—'that it was not a safe structure, was far too slight in construction, and must soon be demolished; but the wrecked work would form a thoroughly good foundation for a permanent structure.' I was then introduced to the unknown gentleman, who was no other than Mr. Parkes! It appears to me that the specific gravity of the blocks does not give them the necessary weight to resist successfully the mechanical horizontal force of seas: therefore the required stability should be gained by an addition to the sectional area of the work. This addition to the form should have progressed along with the laying of the blocks, and in character partaken of heavy stone-rubble, cast into the sea on either side of the concrete blocks, and so soon as the rubble had in any way settled down to its bed and natural gradient, more should have been thrown in until the surface breadth had attained at least 20 or 30 feet on either side of the top block, and level with it; this process of casting in more and more rubble to be continued so long as and whenever a settlement might appear, until the gradient of the rubble had thoroughly taken a position of repose. In this manner the necessary stability would have been gained by virtue of the form rather than the weight of the structure, and the centre of gravity brought much lower, to say nothing as to the less resistance offered to the seas by the angle assumed by this deposited rubble, in place of the perpendicular face of the blocks. This plan can still be adopted, and will, I think, in the end prove the cheapest and the most permanent."

THE suppression of the newspaper *L'Egypte* the other day for speaking of Mahomed as a false prophet, the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks, was one of the constant little spurts of fire that come from the volcano of Islam in the east of the Mediterranean. Now we have news of a rather startling turn that the affair has taken. The editor of the suppressed journal telegraphed on Tuesday to M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire, stating that the sheikh and the ulemas of the mosque of El Ashar, Cairo, have condemned him to death, and that a volunteer ulema has come in order to execute sentence. The Consul ordered the editor in question to leave the country in order to avoid complications. Considering the state of feeling in Egypt now, nobody will feel much sympathy for a man who strikes a match of this sort against the side of a powder-barrel.

MAZARIN'S first question about anybody recommended to him was "Est-il heureux?"—Is he lucky? Napoleon always asked, "What has he done?" There are others who rather want to know, "How old is he?" A London paper notes that M. Gambetta was forty-four on October 29, and remarks:—This is important enough whenever we remember that Bismarck was born in the year of Waterloo, and is now, therefore, sixty-six. In the same way in England it is well for those who have a taste for the forecasts of political astrology to remember that Sir Charles Dilke is two years under forty, and Mr. Chamberlain barely five years over forty, while Lord Salisbury, who is destined to fight them for a generation to come, is only six years order.

WHATEVER may be the success of the electric light in the streets or the railway stations, there is one place where its assistance has been much appreciated. At the British Museum the great reading-room has with its aid been made available to the literary student for several winters, and the scores of readers to be found there from four to seven on every evening show their thankfulness for the boon. Until recently a flood of light has been thrown upon this part of the building, but the retiring rooms for the ladies and the lavatories have been left in semi-darkness. The trustees have now determined to satisfy the desires of their clients by placing the electric light in these parts of the institution. There is only one thing further that can reasonably be demanded by book students in London, and that is that the rooms in which the manuscripts and books are housed may be lighted in the same way. It would then be possible to supply books from the interior compartments at a later hour than half-past three in the afternoon without the complicated system now in use; and with that improvement in arrangement, the number of readers would not know any diminution from ten in the morning until seven at night.

REGARDING the proposals for settling the Turkish debts the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—A scheme has been laid before the Turkish Government, under the auspices of influential Jews, chief among whom figures Mr. Cazalet. He is supported by many leading Hebrews, both at home and on the Continent, and he commands all the financial facilities required for carrying out the vast undertaking which he patronizes as soon as it has obtained the consent of the Sultan. His representative at Constantinople has so far succeeded in pushing it successfully through the various and difficult stages which all proposals emanating from foreigners are required to fulfil. The concessionaires only ask for grants of Government land in any part of Syria at the Porte's own choice, and they offer to spend five millions sterling on settling Jewish colonies upon them and developing the resources and means of communication of the country. The only condition upon which they insist is that the Porte shall allow them full freedom for the construction of all works of public utility which they may think necessary for the benefit of their colonies. This condition is so fair and so unexceptionable that even the Turkish Government can hardly fail to admit it. How far the realization of the scheme is likely to justify the hopes of its supporters the future alone can tell. But there are many circumstances to justify their sanguine expectations. The condition of Syria itself, which experience has proved to be favourable to similar enterprises; the prosperity of the German colonies there, and even of several smaller Jewish agricultural establishments; the tendency of the Russian Jews, who may be expected to contribute the principal body of immigrants, to adopt agricultural pursuits—are many factors which point to success. And the results with which success could not fail to be attended are certainly of a nature to justify the attempt, were it even ten times more hazardous than it is, for it would not only be beneficial to an oppressed community, as the *Jewish Chronicle* correctly observed with reference to Mr. Oliphant's scheme, but it would powerfully promote and accelerate the civilization of Western Asia—*i.e.*, of a region in which we are and ever must be specially intcrested.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lecture, Framjee Cowasjee Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Temperance League Soiree, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo-bunder, 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 27th:—Oorun'(s), from Cutch; French G. B. Leopard, Muscat. Yesterday:—Euphrates (s), Kurrachee; King Arthur (s), Bussorah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—St. Helens, for Chittagong; Sarmatian, Calcutta; Portia, Mauritius; Camco (s), Havre; Capri (s), Liverpool.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court terminated yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Sheikh entered, and the s. s. Acacia, the Renfrew, and the Gleadowe left, the dock on Sunday; the s. s. Capri left the dock yesterday.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—The head-quarters of the 14th Hussars, expected from Natal on the 3rd December, will, on arrival, be disembarked at the Prince's Dock, and encamped at the Esplanade, pending despatch by train to their destination.

GUJRATI DNYAN PRASARAK SOCIETY.—The first of this season's lectures in connection with this Society will be given this evening at the Framjee Cowasjee Hall at 5-30 p.m.—subject: "Meteorology"—by Mr. Jivanjee J. Modi, B. A. The lecture is open to the public.

CRICKET.—A match was played last Sunday between the Juvenile C. C. and the third eleven of the Elphinstone Cricket Club, which resulted in a victory for the former on the first innings by 68 runs:—

First Innings.	Second Innings.
Juvenile C. Club, 119 runs.	Did not bat.
Elphinstone C. C., 51 runs.	117 runs.

ANOTHER JUROR'S FINE REMITTED.—Mr. Hutchinson, a special juror, who was fined Rs. 30 for non-attendance on Saturday last, appeared yesterday before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West at the Sessions, and applied that his fine should be remitted, on the ground that his absence was owing to some misapprehension, and from no disrespect to the court. His Lordship allowed the fine to be remitted.

THEFTS.—Nama Dhakoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a gold nose-ring, valued at Rs. 15, the property of Krishna Mahadoo. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—Rama Krishna was also yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing some bedding, valued at Rs. 4, belonging to Unajee, woman. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THIEVES AND THEIR ACCOMPLICE.—Mahadoo Rama and Luximon Abba, apparently mendicants, and Raja Uttajee, a shopkeeper, were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan, prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 of stealing some wheat, valued at 4 annas, the property of Chapsey Bharia, and prisoner No. 3 of receiving the wheat, knowing it to have been stolen. Prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 were sentenced to one day's imprisonment each, and prison No. 3 to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED THEFT.—Curreem Mahomed Khan, residing on the first floor of a house at Old Nagpada, has reported to the police that a Pathan named Meer Hydershaw, during his absence from home on Sunday morning last, obtained the key of his room from a neighbour with whom complainant had left it, effected an entry into the room, and stole from a box which was left unlocked a purse containing Rs. 432 in cash, and absconded. The accused is supposed to have left for Delhi by a B. B. & C. I. train on Sunday.

ALLEGED BREACH OF THE PEACE.—Last week Ramchunder Ramji Sakulkur, Bhima Naiquin Sakulkurin, Sunker Nanodakur, and Mingia Naiquin Sakulkurin appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee at the Girgaum police court to answer a charge preferred against them by Tarra Naiquin Kalwalkurin of having used abusive and indecent language towards her, with intent to create a breach of the peace. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Skipsey appeared on behalf of the first three defendants, and Mr. Dhairyawan for the fourth defendant. The complainant's case was that the defendants had uttered or published a statement, which they well knew to be false, to the effect that she on the 24th ultimo went to witness a performance at the Grant-road Theatre in company with a man of the Bhungy caste, whereas the man in question belonged to the Mooltani caste. After hearing the evidence of the complainant, Mr. Skipsey, in reply to the magistrate, said that his clients denied having made use of any such expression towards the complainant, and that they do not do so now. It was suggested by the magistrate that the complainant should be satisfied with this, as it showed that no imputation had been made upon her reputation, which, in his opinion, had in no way been damaged. By consent of the prosecution the charge against the first three defendants was withdrawn, and dismissed as against the fourth defendant; and the parties left the court.

THE PROPOSED PAWN-BROKERS' ACT.—The subject of a Pawn-brokers' Act for Bombay is thus discussed by the *Subodha Patrika*:—As the matter is now before the representatives of the people, we hope the native members of the Corporation will not allow their own knowledge and instinct to be sat upon by the prejudices or the doctrinaire proposals of their European brethren. It is not a little strange that when any proposals tending to the benefit or the liberty of the subject based on the analogy of what has proved beneficial in Europe are made, we are invariably reminded that "India is not Europe," but when repression and "a wholesome quantity of penal laws" based on a European model are contemplated, this difference vanishes at once, notwithstanding that even in the despotically managed parts of Europe the subject has many more means of protection against abuse and oppression than in this "official ridden" land. This must be recollected even in philanthropically originated schemes which affect the life and welfare of the poorer classes especially.

STEAM-LAUNCH AT HYDERABAD.—The new steam-launch got out from England by the Nizam's Government is lying alongside the platform of the Secunderabad Railway Station, and great difficulty has been experienced in removing it to the Meer Alum lake where it is to be launched. Some effort to do so by a few of the city elephants the other day proved unavailing, as the brutes did not pull together. We would recommend that trained elephants of the battery be used, which would soon convey the launch to the required spot, and thus save it from its present exposed state.—*Deccan Times.*

SIGNS OF THE MOHORUM AT HYDERABAD.—On the night of the 23rd instant between 6 and 7 o'clock a number of grown-up lads, belonging to the lines of the 3rd Cavalry, after sighting the new moon which ushered in the Mohorum, paraded through the Sudder Bazaar in Bowenpilly, armed with sticks, and created a great disturbance by actions and words intended to provoke a breach of the peace. These lads were seemingly encouraged by some of the troopers, who, it is said, headed the rabbles. To prevent a recurrence of a similar display of rioting, the officer commanding has been informed of the circumstance, and he will, no doubt, issue strict orders against such during the continuance of the festival.—*Id.*

PANTHER HUNT.—There was a panther hunt last Wednesday afternoon at Srinugger. It was nearly three quarters of an hour before Master Spots could be induced to leave his cage, and when he did he made for the old fort, and was immediately followed by Mr. Mahomed Ali Beg, who was near the cage at the time, and who in consequence had a start of about 100 yards ahead of the other spearmen. He followed up his advantage, some said an unfair one—and when within 300 yards of the fort he made a dab at the panther but missed his spear, although he did turn Master Spots over and over. The animal, however, quickly recovered himself and galloped off, making straight for the fort, on the top of which he crouched in a small bush, and kept his pursuers at bay. Mr. Gerald Farrell boldly charged him, and luckily struck him in a vital part, the spear grazing the shoulder and going right into the heart. Fortunate for Mr. Farrell that he did manage to flesh his spear for, had he missed, he would have fallen over a precipice of eighty feet. Many of the lookers-on rather side had their hearts in their mouths at the daring feat.—*Id.*

COUNTERFEIT COIN.—A trooper of the 3rd Light Cavalry was committed on the charge of uttering a counterfeit rupee, knowing the same to be not genuine. It would appear that he made some purchases at a Bunniah's shop, and, in tendering the price of the articles he had bargained for, gave a spurious rupee which the Bunniah, after examining, returned for another, whereupon the trooper, going to another *dookan*, attempted to pass the coin off for some purchase of cloth. This Bunniah took the rupee to a shroff to be tested, who pronounced it counterfeit, and the Bunniah, hearing of the previous transaction, reported the matter to the police. The case being enquired into by the Cantonment Magistrate led to the discharge of the trooper for want of evidence. Of late many complaints have been made to the police, of privates of native regiments and others passing counterfeit coin while effecting their purchases, but the mischief is that the Bunniahs who thus complain, happen to discover the suriousness of the coin after many hours, and then make a hubbub. This naturally gives rise to the suspicion that some of the Bunniahs have a stock of counterfeit coin in their possession which they endeavour to palm off on others who seem fit subjects for being duped. There seems to be no remedy for this state of things unless the Nizam's Government, as we once and again proposed, introduce a proper coinage.—*Id.*

THE NIZAM'S TOUR.—A correspondent from Hingolie writes:—"The news of His Highness' approaching visit, after the Mohurrum, has sent a thrill of joy into the hearts of many of the inhabitants, and the subject is the general topic of conversation everywhere. As most of the people have never seen the Prince, his visit is all the more eagerly looked forward to. While the opulent, I dare say, are preparing to meet their sovereign with grand displays of costumes, some of the poor subjects may be seen brushing themselves up, stitching on pieces of gold and silver-like embroidery to their turbans and dresses in order to exhibit a pleasing appearance, and to convince His Highness that they are prosperous in his country. Others may be seen patching up their little abodes to show that they are not badly off either. The site selected at Parbhani by the Talukdar for the Nizam's encampment is in a beautiful open plain in the midst of a small grove of trees, and His Highness will no doubt extremely enjoy the three days camp life there. There is nothing extraordinary to be seen by His Highness at Parbhani, but he will no doubt make up for it at Aurungabad. There he will see the ancient Jain and Buddhist cave temples of Ellora and Ajunta, the formidable and impenetrable Fort of Doulutabad, the tombs of Aurungzib and his sister (the latter known as the Beebee Mukbara). The *Panchakki*, the Cantonment Boulevards, and lastly the large city of Aurungabad, which might be compared in size to the city of Hyderabad itself."—*Id.*

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

LAWN-TENNIS JOURNAMENT.—SECOND TIES.

The following is the result of the drawing for the second ties, which are to be played off by Saturday evening, the 3rd December:—

Mr. Mooro	fifteen	v.	Mr. Nicholson	½ fifteen.
" Vidal	fifteen	v.	Capt. Martin	fifteen.
" Frere	scratch	v.	Mr. Young	½ fifteen.
" Carnac	scratch	v.	Capt. Pilkington	fifteen.
" Barton	½ thirty	v.	Mr. Bichnell	½ thirty.
" Wyer	fifteen	v.	Mr. Campbell	scratch.
" Macrae	fifteen	v.	Mr. Russell	½ thirth.
" Bridgeman	½ thirty	v.	Mr. Richardson	scratcy.

ARREST OF NOTED PORTUGUESE BURGLARS.

A GANG of Portuguese named Peters, DeSilva, Rozario, Pascole, and Adams, residing in the backslums of Cammateepoora, together with a young man named Savage, were arrested on Sunday last by Inspector Millard on a charge of having committed several thefts recently in the premises of Messrs. Oliver, Starling, Brandis, Col. White, and the Rev. Mr. Scott at Malabar-hill, and also those of the Rev. Mr. Blake, Mrs. Aspurn, and Mr. Stevenson at Parell. The greater portion of the property, consisting of wearing apparel, jewellery, &c., of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,000 or thereabouts, has been recovered. The following are the circumstances under which the accused were arrested. On Saturday last a constable named Johnson, of the Poona police, arrived here in search of Alfred Savage, who, it is said, had robbed his father at Poona of sundry articles of jewellery, &c., to the value of Rs. 100, and absconded to Bombay. Mr. Johnson asked for the assistance of the Bombay police to institute a search for Savage, and a Bombay policeman in plain cothes was appointed. Savage was arrested at a tavern on the Falkland-road, in company with the man Peters, who had on his person at the time an overcoat which at once, from its superior quality, attracted the attention of the Bombay policeman. As it was known that Peters had been previously convicted of theft, and sent to jail, he was also detained in custody, and both the men were taken before Superintendent McDermott, of that division. At the police station Mr. McDermott, on searching Peters, found that he was wearing another good coat under the overcoat, and inside his shirt was found a six-chambered revolver. On further inquiry it was discovered that the overcoat which Peters had on his person belonged to Mr. Oliver and the undercoat to Mr. Starling, both coats having recently been stolen from the premises of these gentlemen at Malabar-hill. Eventually several other articles of wearing apparel (including ladies' silk dresses), boots, jewellery, &c., were recovered. Some of this property was found pledged with several Marwarrees, at the instance of Peters, DeSilva, Rozario, Pascole, and Adams, and the remainder was in their possession. The matter is under further investigation by the Commissioner of Police.

ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.

AT the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee resumed inquiry into the charge brought against Bunnoobee, an ayah, of enticing away Fatma, a married woman. Mr. Dinshaw Davar appeared for the defence.

The magistrate, on taking his seat, said he understood that Mr. Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, (Master Builder, Government Dockyard), who had been summoned as a witness for the defence, was anxious to be examined as soon as practicable, as he had important business to attend to. His Worship did not know what evidence Mr. Wadia was expected to give.

Mr. Davar said he should be sorry to put Mr. Wadia to any inconvenience; but he could not call him before cross-examining the witnesses for the prosecution who had already given their evidence. From his instructions, the learned advocate had reason to suppose that the name of the Parsee who was alleged to have visited Fatma, girl, at the house in the Fort was Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia. He found, however, that on the depositions the name was only Nowrojee Wadia: and he thought it would be better to clear up the point by calling Mr. Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia for the defence.

The magistrate.—I stated my impression the other day, that if a Parsee was really concerned in the business, he was not likely to have given his true name.

Mr. Davar.—If your Worship will allow me to put in this certificate by and bye, I shall dispense with Mr. Wadia's evidence.

The magistrate.—I cannot allow you to put in a certificate when the witness is in attendance here.

Mr. Davar said he would try to do without Mr. Wadia; but, if necessary, would call him on a future occasion.

Mr. Wadia was then allowed to leave the court.

The magistrate.—I understand you want to examine the girl Fatma, Mr. Davar?

Mr. Davar.—Yes, your Worship, not only Fatma, but another very important witness, Mr. Hormusjee Jehangir's servant, who has told a tissue of lies.

The magistrate.—I cannot allow you to make these remarks just now. You may go on with the cross-examination.

Fatma, girl, was cross-examined by Mr. Davar.—I don't know what my age is. My mother-in-law and father-in-law ill-treated me; but my husband did not. I again taken to Poona, I might know my father's house.

The magistrate.—I allowed you, Mr. Davar, to cross-examine the witness; but you must not wander from the main points at issue.

Mr. Davar.—It is necessary for me to shew what her character has been.

The magistrate.—Her character before the marriage would not affect the charge against your client.

Mr. Davar said her character after the marriage would have a material bearing upon the nature of the charge brought against his client.

Cross-examination continued.—The accused came to my house two or three times after my marriage. My husband did not see her. I made her acquaintance at a funeral.

The magistrate.—How many days after your acquaintance did she entice you away?

Witness.—A week afterwards.

Mr. Davar.—What was the inducement, the enticement offered to you?

Witness.—She offered to get me a Parsee husband, and to get him to present me ornaments.

Mr. Davar.—Were you willing to marry a Parsee?

Witness.—No, I was not willing to marry a Parsee.

Mr. Davar.—Then why on earth did you go with her?

Witness.—She said, "If you don't marry a Parsee, I'll keep you as my own daughter." That was the only inducement why I went. The accused came to my house at 3 a. m., when all the persons of the house were sleeping. I was in bed with my husband. She knocked at the door, and I was awakened. My husband is a heavier sleeper than I am, and he does not awake. I went with the accused to her house. We went on foot. I was kept in her house till 5 a. m. I was then taken to the Parsee's house in the Fort. I had never been to the Fort before. I pointed out the house to Superintendent Brewin. I lived in the house a month and a half—and should not I be able to point it out?

Mr. Davar.—You lived in the interior of the house; you never went out?

Witness.—No, I did not go out, except that on two or three occasions the accused took me in a ghurry to Parell. I was thereby enabled to point out the house. The house was empty when I went there. Some people were working there. I remained there till 2 o'clock. The accused and the Parsee were there. The accused had left me with the Parsee and gone out for an hour. The accused accompanied me to the Parsee lady's house. I swear that the accused was with me in the Fort house. It was on a Monday; I don't recollect the date. The story of my being accosted in Parell was told the Parsee lady both by myself at accused's instruction, and by the accused. I did not say that I was a beggar, and ask for employment. I said to the Parsee lady that my husband was my sister's daughter. I stayed in the mosque opposite a day and a night. From the mosque I was taken to the Fort. I went back to the Parsee lady's, and then to the Fort. I gave no untruth in that circumstance the other day. The bangee, *i. e.*, crier of the mosque, objected to keep me longer than a day. Whilst with the bangee I did not go out to fetch my clothes from a Khoja's garden at Parell. I never stayed at any other bungalow at Parell. When I left my husband's house I took some money with me without counting it. The bangee counted it, and said it was Rs. 7-4. I took no more than that amount. At the Malwar village I purchased clothes down my deposition. The statement I made to him was false.

The magistrate.—You told two stories here. On Wednesday you said you were not taken to the Fort; on Friday you said you were taken to the Fort, and all that. Which story did you tell the Foujdar?

Witness.—I told the Foujdar the first story; and he did not know that I was taken to the Fort. I was a month and a half in the Fort house. I left for Poona in the hope that accused would rent a room for me and keep me therein. She told me to spend the money I had, and that she would join me in a day or two.

Mr. Davar.—Now I want to ask you some questions about the house in the Fort—very few questions.

Witness.—I was kept on the first storey in a back room. No mehta or manager saw me there. It was only when the accused came that I left the room even for necessary purposes. She came in the morning, and also in the evening. I did not go in the verandah on any occasion. The ceiling of the room in which I was kept was intact. I could not see through it. During the period I remained in the house I saw no other Parsee except the Parsee sett and his servant. The Parsee cook came to the house occasionally. He did not remain there all day.

Mr. Davar.—Have you succeeded in pointing out the Parsee cook to the police?

Witness.—No.

Mr. Davar.—That is unlucky.

Witness to the magistrate.—The accused came in the gully next my husband's house and spoke to me. I never saw the Parsee owner of the house in the Fort. He never came to the back room where I was kept.

Mahomed Adum was called for cross-examination by Mr. Davar. He said.—This thing has not occurred. The whole statement I made the other day was false.

The magistrate.—Look here, the statement you made the other day was on oath; and I caution you not to perjure yourself.

Cross-examination continued.—I used to sit in the verandah of the house of my master, Hormusjee Jahangir Dadysett. My master came there daily and used to look to every corner of the house. My master's son stayed at the house all day, superintending the work, and left in the evening. My master has a manager named Cursetjee, who was there daily. The whole story I told on the former occasion is untrue. I did not know the ways of the police, and said what I was told to say. I was tutored by Brewin Saheb and Ibrahim Jemadar. I never saw this girl, Fatma, before. The Superintendent Saheb tutured me to mention Nowrojee Wadia's name. As far as I am concerned Nowrojee Wadia is a mythical person. The description I gave of Nowrojee Wadia was

were consumed. The owners deposed that they had no quarrel with the man, and that his act was that of a m an; but the Civil Surgeon on being referred to was of opinion that though of weak intellect the prisoner could hardly be deemed insane. The prisoner pleaded that he was unconscious of what he had done, and assessors returned a verdict that at the time he committed the act he was incapable, owing to insanity, of knowing the nature of his act. The Sessions Judge acquitted him on the plea of insanity, and ordered him to be detained in custody, pending the decision of Government.—*Id.*

A HAPPY COUPLE.—On Wednesday afternoon, before Mr. Scharlieb, a Mrs. Mercy Shaw sued her husband, Mr. Henry Shaw, for maintenance on the ground of habitual cruelty. Mr. Palman appeared for the complainant. The defendant not having appeared when called, His Worship ordered the Court Sergeant to go over to the defendant's office and to warn him that if he did not attend immediately a warrant would be issued for his arrest. The Serjeant proceeded and shortly after returned with the defendant. On being asked by the Court for an explanation of his conduct, the defendant said that he had made up his mind for the worst consequences. As long as his wife had resorted to this Court he was determined to resign his appointment and go to jail. His Worship observed that he was guilty of contempt of Court by not attending in obedience to the summons. The defendant said that he wanted to go to jail in order to please his wise, as she had dragged him here; and that it would be more to her glorification. Mr. Palman asked that the case might be heard in chambers. The defendant objected, and said that no questions of delicacy were involved in the case. If the Court should think proper to hear it in chambers he hoped the reporters would be present. His Worship remarked to Mr. Palman that he did not see anything in the case to have it heard in chambers. The defendant, on being next asked to maintain his wife, said that he never refused to maintain her. He was only employed about the end of last month, and he had not drawn his full month's pay as yet. As for cruelty, he said there was none—when he struck his wife she always retaliated, and he was in a position to prove the same. On His Worship's suggesting a reconciliation, the defendant agreed to take his wife back, but the latter positively declined, as this was the second time she had to take out a summons. The defendant said that the Bible authorised every person to forgive another seventy times seven, and, assuming the complainant's statement to be the truth, this was only his second offence. He thought that husbands and wives could pull on very well without the interference of others. In this case there were some persons pulling the strings behind the scene. He also said that Mr. Palman had "an eye" on the complainant, and that he was in the habit of sending her valentines, &c., previous to her marriage. Mr. Palman here said that that was a matter to be proved. The defendant further said that he had been quite taken in by his wife. He had been led to believe that she was worth 15,000 rupees and therefore married her. A house was purchased jointly by the complainant and himself out of the dowry money, which rented for thirty-five rupees, which sum was enjoyed by the complainant. After some further harangue which caused roars of laughter in the court, both parties agreed to proceed with the case, but as the defendant had not subpœnaed his witnesses, and wished to engage the services of a professional man, His Worship adjourned the hearing of the case to the 5th proximo, making a note at the same time that the defendant agreed to take back his wife and support her, but that she refused to live under his protection.—*Times.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

PUNJAB VOLUNTEERS.—Lieut.-Colonel Howey, the newly-appointed Commandant of the Punjab Volunteer Corps, has taken charge of the duties of his command.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

SIR R. EGERTON'S TOUR.—On the 22nd instant the camp of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor reached Haripur, on return from Abbottabad. A halt was made on the 23rd, but a double march was to be made on the following day, so that the published programme of the route will remain unaltered.—*Id.*

SPORT IN THE PUNJAB.—The newly-formed Lahore and Meean Meer Tent Club had a bye day on Monday last, the meet being about eight miles from Lahore. The object of the meet was not so much for sport as to see what progress had been made in cutting the jungle, and to decide what other pieces should be cut. A large party assembled in camp on Sunday evening, and by seven o'clock the next morning were on their way to the gound. The first piece of jungle beaten was swarming with pig; seven being seen at one spot—but owing to bad beating and the thickness of the jungle only three broke. Of these, two doubled back, after giving short runs, but the third, a nice boar, went straight across the open, Mr. Montague gaining first spear and Colonel Dyson Laurie finishing him. Several other beats were made and pig found in abundance, and more short runs obtained, but the jungles were too thick to make beating an easy matter. By December 1st, however, when, as will be seen from an advertisement in another column, the first meet of the season takes place, it is hoped that a good deal will have been done, and that good sport will be obtained. Pig there are in abundance, the galloping ground is excellent, and the only obstacle to sport—too much jungle is about to be removed; so we have every hope that the members of the new Club will have good sport during the coming season.—*Id.*

AN ALARM AT ALLAHABAD.—For several days rumours have been flying about to the effect that disturbances were imminent in the city. Even in certain quarters where it might have been least expected an altogether undue importance has been attached to these idle reports. It seems that a Hindu marriage procession was to pass through the city yesterday, and that being the second day of the Mohurram, it was supposed—by whom it does not appear—that a collision was likely to take between this party and the Mahomedan procession which is customary on the occasion. That this alarmist twaddle should have been listened to by the authorities is a matter of some surprise, but responsible officers are, of course, called upon to take every necessary precaution to secure the public peace, and the arrangements made yesterday by the Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police were in every way satisfactory. An hour was fixed for the marriage procession, and punctually at three o'clock the Hindus began the observance of their ceremony, which passed off in perfect order and decorum. This left the streets clear for the Mahomedan procession, which usually takes place at a later hour. But how idle were all fears of a collision became evident when it was made known later on that there was to be no procession that day.—*Indian Herald*, NOV. 26th.

LAND SETTLEMENTS IN THE N. W. P. AND PUNJAB.—The Punjab may be congratulated on the speediness with which the land revenue settlements of its districts are effected as compared with the North-West Provinces. Recent settlements in the Punjab have usually occupied a little over six years, and it is calculated that in the future they will occupy only 4½ to five years, delays in the past having been caused by the impossibility of obtaining early orders on the proposed assessments. This was due to no fault on the part of any one, but simply to the fact that eleven districts were under settlement at one time, and that it was impossible that the reports on forty pergunnas should be disposed of by the Financial Commissioner, and Government, as fast as they were received. The Bijnour settlement, of which the final report is now before us, was commenced in 1864, after the *patwaris* had been instructed from 1859 to 1862, and was completed in 1874, having occupied 10½ years, although the total cultivated area amounts to 591,003 acres only, and the revenue to Rs. 11,87,585. The net cost to Government of the settlement was nearly 5½ lakhs of rupees, which will be recovered from the enhanced assessment in nine years. The Board of Revenue evidently considered that a settlement which could take so long in making must require a careful review at leisure, and the report received by them in August, 1874, was forwarded to Government only in September, 1880. The long period for which the settlement lasted was, however, far from tending to produce harmony of views among the various settlement officers who held charge of it. Mr. Markham, who completed the work and corrected it for six years, has attacked the assessments of its predecessors in very strong language, and has drawn on himself a severe rebuke from the senior member of the Board of Revenue. As one of these predecessors was the late Mr. Carpenter, who was so unfortunately killed some years ago at Nagpur, it may be imagined that the rebuke is just, and of whom the senior member justly says that, before his death "he had established his reputation as one of the ablest and most hard-working officers of the service." The heat of controversy had not, however, wholly passed away in 1874, when Mr. Markham wrote his report, and those who remember the war of words on Mr. Prinsep's assessments in the Punjab, will probably consider Mr. Markham's language decidedly temperate.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE SINKING OF STEAMERS.

MR. S. H. TERRY, C. E., writes to *Engineering*:—

It is now an established fact that for the sum of 300£, a combined engine and centrifugal pump (occupying a floor space of 5 ft. by 5 ft. and something less than 5 ft. in height and weighing less than two tons) may be fitted complete on board ship, and that this pump will, with steam at 50 lb., lift and discharge overboard 12½ tons per minute of water, or 750 tons per hour, and will continue to do this not for a few hours merely, but for days if necessary.

Is it good policy in shipowners having vessels worth with cargo, say, 100,000£, to neglect to fit them at a cost of 300£, or ½ per cent. with an appliance which renders it almost impossible for a vessel to founder?

It is as easy to show in the case of the Teuton with the American last year that had such pumps been fitted on board these vessels they would [illegible] been afloat now. The Teuton was of 2,313 [illegible] gister and of 1,800 horse power. She would [illegible] have space for 3,500 tons of cargo, coals [illegible] and her total displacement at load draught [illegible] been about 5,000 tons or less; her fr[illegible]t may have no means of ascertaining, but it is [illegible]board I have to assume that, given the vessel [illegible] probably correct additional weight of 1,000 to [illegible] load draught an amidships would cause her t[illegible] 1,500 tons placed the weight were [illegible] water [illegible] founder, whilst if compartments less than [illegible]alf the above weight or as fro[illegible]0 to 700 tons would [illegible]be sufficient to sink her, co[illegible] the fact that a[illegible] the bulkheads were not ided up to the spar deck or even to the main deck, and to the depression of the bows due to the weight of water, her nose would [illegible]e under water before she was full, and the water [illegible]e then free to flow from end to end over the top of the bulkheads, and [illegible] would then founder so [illegible]ner than if on an even keel.

The Teuton struck about 7-15 and foundered at 10-30, or 3¼ hours later. Up to the moment of foundering, she had, as I understand to be shown, not more than 700 tons of water in her, and that water had been more than three hours entering.

A pump such as I have described would have removed 750 tons in one hour, in other words, it could have kept pace with a leak four times as large as that which caused the loss of the Teuton. Unhappily no such pump was fitted, and we find in this ship of 1800 horse power the captain obliged to ask his passengers to work the hand pumps, to rely on twenty or thirty persons working hand pumps (at six persons to one horse power, say, five horse power) to remove water from a ship having engines of 1800 horse power not available for pumping. It is gratifying to know that the owners of the Teuton are fitting all their new ships now building with powerful independent centrifugal pumping engines, and it will be well for the shipping interest generally if owners will follow this good example.

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